HUBBUCK'S
WHITE ZINC PAINT.
PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
WHITE LEAD.
COLOURS and VARNISHES.
PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
PINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES Securely
for exportation to all Climates.
Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,570—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1895.

SHIPPING.

ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, P.M.
LAR ... 5337	R.F. Brooe	28th Dec.
6173	W.J. Wantes	4th Jan.
4308	R.H. Monks	11th "
5169	R.T. Creery	18th "
5169	W.R. Andrews	25th "
6135	R.T. Weigall	1st Feb.
6113	W.J. Wantes	8th "
4776	T.F. Sharp	15th "
6260	M. de Horne	22nd "
6113	E. Symons	29th "
4776	T.F. Sharp	7th March
4308	T.F. Creery	14th "
7563	W.R. Andrews	21st "
5337	A. Brooe	28th "
5337	R.F. Brooe	4th April
6135	R.T. Weigall	11th "
7563	L.H. Monks	18th "
4776	A. Brooe	25th "
7558	W. R. Andrews	2nd May.

marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI
LPAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE.
e for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for
nshin to the mail steamer at Aden, and
BRINDISI can either go the same or remain
ith Venice Steamer.
arked † proceed to Aden only, and Passen-
ers to a Steamer for BRINDISI and
marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI.
d LONDON.
marked 9 M proceed to BRINDISI
22. No Passengers for London will be
ngers.
must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard
4 p. m. on day of sailing.
e leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on
to convey Passengers on board, and only
be received. The attention of Passen-
s is importance of having their Baggage
of destination.

, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN,
, AND NEW ZEALAND.
bay fortnightly conveying H.M.'s
to China. Passengers for Australia
Cargo steamers are despatched to
.
apply to
H. W. ELIOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
, 1895.

LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.

ERVICE TO BRINDISI
, VIÂ ADEN, SUEZ
D PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
...swich ...	4,191	750	1st Jan. 1896
...colloch ...	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
...swich ...	4,194	750	1st March 1896
...colloch ...	4,119	750	1st April 1896
...swich ...	4,194	750	1st May 1896
...colloch ...	4,119	750	1st June 1896

...rease on board of every Steamer.
...P PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...	Rs. 801	Rs. 325	Rs. 120

...Y leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and
...f each month.

...RVICE TO TRIESTE, VIÂ
...LES, ADEN, SUEZ,
... PORT SAID.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
... Kaiser ...	4,242	900	7th Jan.
... Hellen ...	4,351	870	7th Feb.

...G MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class	Deck.
...CE ...	Rs. 325	Rs. 120

...MBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on
... of each month.
...EN TICKETS
... or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...ONTHS ...	Rs. 95	Rs. 275
...ONTHS ...	Rs. 165	Rs. 525

...OR BEER SUPPLIED AT SEA.
...TICKETS TO LONDON.
... and Return are issued via Trieste,
... Company
... of Austria
... Nord-
... of North
... Russia.
...A-
...BB
... Rail or
...ist Jan. 96.
... to Madras,
...s., apply to
...NELLA,
... Agent.
..., Bombay, Dec.

...KAISHA
...OMPANY).
...YUSEN
...mer "HIRO-
...Tons, Captain
...m or about the
... SINGAPORE,
... NAGASAKI
... PUSAN, GEN-
... with good Table.
... SONS,
... Agents.
... December, 1895.
...M & CO.,
...O., CALCUTTA,
...AND AGENTS.
... DEPARTMENT
... booked without
...rable terms. Berth
...ion to grouping.
...ENTAL RAIL-
...NARIES, &c.,
...CRAFTS, AND
...eral infor-
... & Co.
...N,
...PTLY
...r, and
...Divers,
...ON.
...berths

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming Egypt Mail steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIÂ* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Gutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,538 tons, on or about the 2nd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,073 tons, about the 28th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,650 tons, about the 31st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

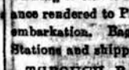
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, DELISLE ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

COMMERCIAL & I. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 200 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut, Poon, Bentenah or Sissoose hardwood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10/8, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Dies-fire) on Wednesday, 8th January next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEAKWOOD (Stock sizes sizes cut to order) for constructing Lascalle Asylum Works at Nowpada, near Thana, to be accompanied with earnest money Rs. 100 and with 3 specimens of scantlings and of planking each.

2. Tenders received without earnest money will not be considered. Tenders will be received up to and at 12 noon (Madras Time) on the 3rd January, 1896.

3. Specification can be seen and Tender Forms obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, between 12 and 4 p.m., daily, except Sundays and Holidays, on payment of Rupee one.

4. The Executive Engineer, Thana, reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

5. The earnest money will be forfeited if the Tenderer fails to carry out the agreement when his Tender is accepted.

G. M. APTE, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.

NOTICE.

COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 178 of 1894.
...GANGAJAS AND OTHERS,
PLAINTIFFS.
vs.
.....DEFENDANT.
...S TAPIDAS TRADING
...DAS MANOREDAS.
...at the claimants
...whose claims have
...gned, but who have
...rely payable to them
...within 21 days
...undersigned, situate
...take away the
...in pursuance of
..., made in the
...ing creditors
...ate of the
...ve not so
...ed to the
...day or
...the said
...ceed to
...ort to
...o the
...otice
...T.
...ner.
...S.,
...BBAY.)
...acks and
...country con-
...cipline under
...Harness (Rs. 30,
... extra. Horses
... Rs. a
... 37 0
... 17 0
... 21 0
...owt. Rs. 5-140.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSITION

AND

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY

OF

ALL NATIONS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

FROM MAY 24TH TO OCTOBER 12TH 1896.

CANADA'S first GREAT EXPOSITION affords a pre-eminently unique opportunity to Manufacturers and Exporters to OPEN TRADE in that direction.

The Empire of India Section is replete with Oriental splendour. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioner-General for India, will be glad to receive Exhibits from the owners of Artistic, Industrial, and Historical objects of interest, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, &c., for which, if approved, it will provide free transit, ample and appropriate space for exhibiting, also every possible protection, and will guarantee to return the same at the close of the Exposition.

Application for necessary Forms for Exhibit space, privilege or concession, &c., and other information, can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. PRASAD,
Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's Garden,
Tardeo, Bombay.

1896

LETTS' DIARIES

ARE

NOW READY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1850.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES :—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY :—Temporary Show Rooms, Bruce Lane, Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and
Economize all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Shirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits, Shortest Yards for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1762—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £1,932,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY :—
Agents, F. E. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE : OLD ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Secretary.

CHRISTMAS, 1895.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPT.

OF THIS COMPANY has been RESTOCKED with WINES of the best VINTAGES, IMPORTED direct from the PRODUCERS.

SHERRIES.

GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO ...	54 0	64 0
MANZANILLA ...	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY.	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO ...	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY ...	27 0	30 0
LIGHT DINNER SHERRY ...	22 0	24 8

CHAMPAGNES.

GIESLER'S.
PERRIER JOUET'S.
HEIDSIECK'S.

PORTS.

SANDEMAN & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD...	42 0	47 0
Do. Pts...	22 0	24 8
FINE OLD ...	33 0	37 0
Do. Pts ...	18 0	20 0
OLD PORT ...	25 0	28 8
WHITE PORT ...	54 0	60 0

BURGUNDIES.

	Qts. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN...	44 0	49 0
POMARD ...	25 0	27 14
MACON ...	23 0	25 10

Also PINTS.

CLARETS.

	Qts. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Pts. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
S. JULIEN MEDOC ...	12 12	14 4	7 4	8 2
BORDEAUX ...	12 12	14 4	7 4	8 2
PETIT MEDOC ...	15 0	16 12	8 4	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	18 0	20 0	11 0	12 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE ...	26 0	29 0	14 0	15 10
GRAVES (WHITE BORDEAUX)	20 8	23 0	12 8	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE ...	35 0	39 0	21 0	23 6
CHATEAU MARGAUX ...	42 8	47 8	23 8	26 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

SAUTERNES AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

1896. NEW YEAR. 1896.

MANY NEW ARTICLES.

MOST SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESNTATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN UNPACKED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE

SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE. CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFF

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

XMAS JEWELLE... AND PRESENTATION AR...

A GRAND DISPLAY
OF
APPROPRIATE PRESENTATION ARTICLES,
IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE AND ELECTROPLATE.

ON VIEW.—A large variety of "Up to date" Ornaments. All Distinctive in Design and many of them being Registered patterns, cannot be duplicated in any Establishment in India. Every article, therefore, carries for the owner or wearer the value of a Novelty. Unique and characteristic.

IMPORTANT.

On all CASH PURCHASES a DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Premium Income. Rs.	Invested Funds. Rs.
1883 ...	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,043
1894 ...	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS :—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs. a.
DRESS SUITS complete ...	54 8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined,...	Rs. 63, 71-8, 80-0 and 91 0
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating,	Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and 56 0
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ...	Rs. 28-0 and 37 0

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.

FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

GENTS' EVENING WEAR.

	Per Pair. Rs. a.
BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. SIDES ...	2 0
BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. FRONTS ...	2 4
BLACK Lisle Thread, EMBD. FRONTS ...	2 12
BLACK Spun Silk, EMBD. FRONTS ...	5 0
BLACK Pure Silk, EMBD. FRONTS ...	10 0
	Per Doz.
WHITE DRESS TIES ...	4 8
" " BOWS, NEWEST SHAPES.	5 0
	Per Pair.
WHITE KID GLOVES ...	2 0
LAVENDER " ...	2 8
" Black POINTS ...	2 12

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOON MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY Derangement, etc. A Treatise explaining the Advanced Method of treatment by Electric Application, the only positive cure which Science Medicines, will be sent in Plain Envelope, post free, on application. Medicines supplied, when required. The MAGNOLIA ELECTRICITY Co., 668, High Holborn, LONDON.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a daily resident Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to Health and Manners of Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. K. R. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 2.

BY AUCTION.

SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. APOLLO STREET.

ON SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo street, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, rounds, writing, dressing, washing, dining and pier tables, sideboards, mirror-door almyras, chest of drawers, semi-grand square piano in good order, hatstands, mahogany box, cabinets, cloth presses, pictures, double and single bedsteads, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co

Bombay, December 26, 1895.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 434 of 1892.
Appeal No. 280.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Puchkhanawala.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprising the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th of January, 1896.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASE-HOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,763 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by and belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9260, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Rajee Ossman Chotani, dated the 25th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 5-9 square yards, and bounded as foollows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9262, and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunaey of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Ossman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9260, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 26th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 7-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the line of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by land on the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Ossman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9259 and are situate in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 26th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 40 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land herein before thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9260, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

LOT NO. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Chhanda, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 26, 1895.

BANKS.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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LONDON 32:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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BY AUCTION.

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SHERIFF, SON & Co

Bombay, December 26, 1895.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

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Suit No. 434 of 1892.
Appeal No. 280.

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vs.
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The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASE-HOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,763 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by and belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9260, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Rajee Ossman Chotani, dated the 25th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 5-9 square yards, and bounded as foollows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9262, and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunaey of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 370 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Ossman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9260, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 26th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 7-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the line of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by land on the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Ossman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9259 and are situate in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 26th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 40 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land herein before thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9260, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

LOT NO. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Chhanda, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 26, 1895.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness among the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from uric acid in the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys: and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the Original Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see the Private Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations. Price 2s. 6d.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS requiring more information, advice, or consultation, should write for a copy of the Medical Guide, published by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, descriptive of spirits, and containing numerous testimonials from all parts of the world, on the most common of nervous debility, impotency, &c., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14 Hanover Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,412-8
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
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Commercial & Mercantile	15,000	100	100	10 p.c.	168
Ld. Mcp.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Agra Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Bank of Upper India	80,000	$125	all	31-5s.	£11 to £5
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PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Bombay Printing	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Times Press	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Bombay (Karsandas)	200	1,250	1,100	90	1,130
Bombay Press & Publishing	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 16 p	160
Bombay Steam Printing Press & Publishing	500	250	250	25	150
Bombay Steam Printing Press & Publishing	1,000	125	125	dv Rs15	156½
Bombay Times Printing Press	600	300	300	14	152
Bombay Times Printing Press	600	200	200	12	106
Bombay Times Printing Press	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs5	125
Bombay Times Printing Press	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,275
Bombay Times Printing Press	600	300	...	dvd Rs 0	102½
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	125	125	dv Rs15	156½
Bombay Times Printing Press	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,275
Bombay Times Printing Press	450	500	500	dvd Rs40	495 xd
Bombay Times Printing Press	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	127½
Bombay Times Printing Press	450	500	500	Rs40	475
Bombay Times Printing Press	200	200	all	18 pr. ct.	230
Bombay Times Printing Press	500	500	500	45	974
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	100	all	16	675
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs30	625
Bombay Times Printing Press	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	500	500	45	480
Bombay Times Printing Press	500	500	75	20	48
Bombay Times Printing Press	500	500	500	20	98
Bombay Times Printing Press	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Bombay Times Printing Press	500	500	500	30	200
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,200	250	250	NIL	90
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	805
Bombay Times Printing Press	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs 30	850
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	500	500	15	115
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	375
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,500	500	500	dv Rs 15	272½
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs 5	101
Bombay Times Printing Press	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	653
Bombay Times Printing Press	2,000	50	50	dvd Rs 30	7 0
Bombay Times Printing Press	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	1,060
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	500	500	8 pr. ct.	2 0
Bombay Times Printing Press	720	500	500	9 8	1,060
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,000	500	500	8 pr. ct.	2 0
Bombay Times Printing Press	1,500	100	100	dvd 14	210
Bombay Times Printing Press	2,400	250	250	8 pr. ct.	316

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G. I. P. Railway Co.					
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
	—	£ 18		o.	592

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Bombay Spinning	1,500	1,000	100	20	615
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Re. 1. Finis White Silver, Rs. 1-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCUS and CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jali-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, also Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 13 Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from SATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Kangra Valley Teas in Fancy Ornamental Boxes, Flowery Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Unassorted Orange Pekoe, and Imperial Family Mixture, at Re. 1-4, 1-8 and As. 14 respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELLING OFF.—Toys and Dolls, at 2 annas discount to Clear Stock. Fish Pond Open till 1st January. Fancy Presents, full Value Re. 1 per dozen.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom, from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The high and unbounded approval of Mrs. Dennis, Bellary, is a sure and reliable criterion for, P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. BATTWALA'S Agency Work, Indore, Dollar House, Mandvi, and to Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Rs.1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 6 per year free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 8 per year including Postage.

MADAME HENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. At Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. Rs. 5 per monthly. Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards to India. It took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—it sold by Mrs. A. Scrushon from Oxford regarding SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

MAJOLICA TRAYS.—Just received, a Selvers, Medley of beautiful Majolica and Faience in all Sizes.—DARO WAREHOUSE, [illegible] MAR. 69, Esplanade Road.

PERRIER JOUET "B" [illegible] PAGNE in Magnums [illegible] LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

VISITING CARDS [illegible] name, &c., &c., in elegant writing, Copper-plate [illegible] patent, Two rules. Apply at [illegible] Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1896, from 4.30 to 6 p. m. (instead of 4th January as previously notified.)

All Civil and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Command,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point, 24th December, 1895.

GRAND EXHIBITION!
GRAND EXHIBITION!!
GRAND EXHIBITION!!!
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
THE LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION
EVER SHOWN IN INDIA,
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

The public are respectfully invited to inspect our rare and splendid selection of CUT, CRYSTAL and GOLD ENAMELLED TABLE GLASS VASES, ORNAMENTS of pure porcelain Hand Painted Dinner, Tea, Dessert Sets, and a variety of articles of our manufacture, which are all marked in plain figures, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices

AT OUR
TEMPORARY SHOW ROOM,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.
LUDWIG MOSER & SONS,
Works—Karlsbad, Bohemia,
Depots—London and New York.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for DR MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye must carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES,

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.E., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street, Residence, Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-12. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
JODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

WITH three days in the week under notice taken up by holidays, during which the Banks were closed and business in our principal markets was suspended to a great extent, we have but little to report this evening. Cotton has been taken to a very moderate extent, especially by shippers of this staple; while Wheat and Seeds have been at most in but moderate enquiry for export, the price of Linseed having given way a little, but other kinds being unchanged in value. In Exchange transactions have been upon a limited scale both ways on days when the Banks have been open; but an advance in our last quotations of 1-32d. was established in the earlier part of the week, and on the Banks re-opening to-day a further rise of 3-32d. has been attained. Freights have remained quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged in the absence of business to text them. Money is in fair demand. Goverment Paper has declined 1/8 per cent. With a declining Cotton market the demand for Imports has further decreased; but prices of staple Manchester goods are generally unchanged.

MONEY.—Heavy withdrawals during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday had reduced the Bank's Cash Balance by some 24¼ lakhs to 20¢¼ lakhs; and, owing to this, the increase in trade requirements which, according to the previous Return was 19½ lakhs, showed an addition of 26½ lakhs. In the other items of increase in the direction of the trade demand, however, no greater enquiry for accommodation was disclosed, both Loans and Bills Discounted having shown a falling off instead of the increase given by the figures the week before last. Government withdrawals at the head office and branches aggregated 7½ lakhs last week.

Money has remained in fair request; but no alteration has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay, the minimum remaining at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady last mail-day at 1s. 1 29-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2d., for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry both ways was very limited, and but little business was reported. Rates opened on Monday at 1s. 1 29-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2d., for three months' sight Credits, the enquiry for the former having been very limited. Of the latter, however, a fair supply came out; and before the close 1s. 1 15-16d. was reported for near Telegraphic, and Merchants' Bills were also quoted 1-32d. higher at 1s. 2 1-32d., the market having closed firm, not to re-open until to-day owing to the Christmas holidays. To-day the market was steady at opening, with 1s. 1 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-32d. to 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A trivial amount was placed at the former rate. Re-sales came out early in the day, and were placed at 1s. 2d. for Telegraphic and later at 1s. 2 1-32d.; while for Bills there was no enquiry, but a considerable amount of Telegraphic re-sales and Merchants' Paper were reported during the day, and at closing the market was firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	...	1s. 2d.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	...	1s. 2d.
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	...	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do. 4	do.	...	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do. 6	do.	...	1s. 2 1-16d.
Credits 3	do.	...	1s. 2 1-8d.
„ 6	do.	...	1s. 2 5-32d. to 3-16d.
Documents 3	do.	...	1s. 2 5-32d.
„ 6	do.	...	1s. 2 7-32d.
Francs 3	do.	...	1'46¾
„ 6	do.	...	1'46¾

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last mail-day at 105 5-16 for Cash and 105 3-16 for the Settlement, but declined 1-8 per cent in both positions, in a weak market, rates having left off at the reduction. On Monday rates were quoted at 105 3-16 for Money and 105 1-8 for Account, with a rather firmer tone in the market; but no advance on these rates was established, and they closed on the same level. To-day the market opened at 105 3-16 for Cash and the Settlement, from which the former advanced to 105¼, while the latter remained at 105 3-16, and 104¾ was quoted for forward, closing quotations having been 105¼ and 105 3-16 for Money and Account, respectively.

Municipal Five per cent. Loan is 19 per cent. higher, at 127. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent. to 109¼.

SHARES.—Although this market has been closed during the past week for three days, on account of the Christmas holidays, the changes shown in our list this evening indicate some slight activity, and compared with last Friday's quotations give an advance of Rs. 40 in New Great Eastern; of Rs 30, in Bombay United; of Rs. 25 each, in the Madras United, and Sholapur; of Rs. 20 each, in Indian Manufacturing, and Lakshmidas; of Rs. 15, in Sassoon; and of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Connaught, and David; of Rs. 6, in Wadia; of Rs. 5 each, in Britannia, Khatao Mukunji, Oriental, Queen, Ripon, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 2½ each, in Jamshed, Jivraz Balloo, and Sun; and of Re. 1, in Anglo-Indian; while Bombay Cotton, have declined Rs. 15; Western India, Rs. 10; Coorla, Rs. 5; and Union, Rs. 4. In Presses Sind and Punjaub, are Rs. 50 higher; Mofussil, Rs. 7½; and Albert, East India, and Volkart, Rs. 5 each; while Bellary and Prince of Wales, are Rs. 5 lower. In miscellaneous shares, Alcock Ashdown have advanced Rs. 5; while Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 8; Treacher and Co., Rs. 5; Kemp and Co., and Marcks and Co., Rs. 2 each.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market is quiet but steady. During the week there has been a decrease in wholesale demand, but retail purchases are just of the same character. The falling off in the wholesale demand is more or less attributable to the holidays, rates generally remaining the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* only a moderate business has been passing at current rates, while in *Locally-made Goods* the takings have been but small. The clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at 5,000 packages, and of *Local Goods* at some 1,300 bales.

YARN.—In the early part of the week China buyers operated very freely, paying 1-16 anna higher for well-known makes, and buying large quantities. During the last two days, however, there has been less doing, for which the holidays are responsible. Rates are on the whole at least 1-16 anna per lb. higher; and the week's sale of *Local Spinning* aggregate about 10,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to	4¾ per lb.
„	„ 8s	„ „	4¾	„	5 „
„	„ 10s	„ „	5	„	5¼ „
„	„ 12s	„ „	5¼	„	5 5-8 „
„	„ 16s	„ „	5 7-8	„	6 5-16 „
„	„ 20s	„ „	6 1-8	„	6 5-8 „
„	„ 24s	„ „	6¾	„	6 7-8 „
„	„ 30s	„ „	7	„	7¼ „
„	„ 40s	„ „	8	„	8¼ „

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* this week, in a dull market, and prices are Rs. 1-8-0 lower. For *Yellow Metal* the enquiry has been moderate, with a quiet tone prevailing in the market; while prices have declined 4 ans. from their former level. *Iron* remains unchanged in value, though steady with a moderate business doing.

COAL.—A small lot of Davidson's for forward shipments has been placed at 16¢; and for Powell's importers ask Rs. 18, forward. During the week the market has been opened for but one day, and will continue to be closed till the 3rd January next. We quote blongside:—

Welsh Hartley.....	*Nil.*
West do.	Rs. 18¢ per ton ready.
Australian	*Nil.*
Powell's Duffryn...	Rs. 21 „
Cardiff	*Nil.*
Japan	*Nil.*

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although this market has been nominally closed for the holidays during the greater part of the past week a little business has been reported on most days, though more on account of local consumers than for export. The tone of the market has been quiet throughout, and prices have declined daily Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The purchases for export sum up about 2,000 bales of nearly new Oomrawattee descriptions and Bengal; while the Mills have taken some 3,000 bales of the same, and a little old Bengal. This evening the market closed quiet with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop in Bombay during the past week have been 59,000 bales, compared with 63,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 20,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in receipts of new Cotton this season compared with last is now 307,500 bales.

The telegraphic reports from the districts recording the progress of the Cotton crop received on Monday morning again offered hardly any new feature of interest, the weather having continued generally favourable throughout the area for the harvesting of the Bengal and Oomrawattee growths, and the maturing of the Broach; Dholleras and Dharwar varieties. Picking in the Broach circle had become general.

Thursday's advices by wire reported a little rain in the Bengal circle, and at Barsi, Sholapore, and Bellary, the fall having ranged from 9 cents at Seawar to 2 inches at Bellary. When the messages were sent off, however, the weather had become bright and seasonable all over the Cotton area, and previous favourable reports were confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January	Rs.	183—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	184—2 29-32d.
Do. Good	„	„	153—2 23-32d.
Balatee, Fine	„	„	191—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	192—3 3-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	„	191—3 5-16d.
Gomra, Fully Good	Janv. Feb.	„	209—3 19-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	May	„	221—3 7-8d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„	214—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	„	„	206—3 19-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	„	„	218—3¾
Westerns	„	„	205—3 19-32d.
Broach, Fine	March	„	238—4 1-16d.
Do. „ Good	„	„	235—4 1-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1895-96.	Season. 1894-95.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	126,000	17,000
Berar	134,500	30,000
Khandeish	106,500	28,000
Barsi and Nagur.....	9,200	...
Hingunghat	6,300	...
	382,500	75,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	62,302	22,751	39,499
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.....	1,879,610	1,646,833	1,739,228
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	16,028	4,306	3,800
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.....	614,369	795,459	813,977
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,133	1,558	732
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.....	178,378	158,549	161,639

WHEAT.—On most days during the past week when any business has been passing for export this market has been steady when not firm, with transactions upon a moderate scale; but there has been no movement in prices, and we still quote:—

White Peasy, 21 per cent.	Rs. 4-5-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 „ ..... „	4-4-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..... „	4-3-0	„
Red Delhi ..... „	4-1-0	„
Hard Yellow ..... „	3-10-0	„
Red Ahmedabad ..... „	4-1-0	„
Hard Red..... „	3-5-0	„

SEEDS.—A small to moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been transacted in this market, the tone of which has been quiet or steady. Rates have remained on the previous level, except in the case of *Linseed* for which they have declined about 2 annas per cwt. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0	to Rs. 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gumeat. „	7-1-8	to Rs. 7-2-6	„
Do. do. Oawapore „	6-15-0		„
Do. Red „	6-3-0		„
Gingelly, White..... „	40-0-0	to „ 41-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed..... „	38-0-0	to „ 39-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week	67,622	28,729	173,679
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December	4,943,093	3,530,142	6,978,531
Linseed for the week.....	3,454	20,563	39,158
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December...	2,716,017	5,334,309	4,376,387
Rapeseed for the week...	1,803	16,071	35,763
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December.....	2,093,332	3,441,327	4,332,960
Gingellyseed for the week	41,810	71,339	83,303
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December	1,447,735	1,363,754	1,683,960

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	18,800	6,000	46,842
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December	2,495,017	1,561,048	4,946,314
Linseed for the week ...	11,490	71,157	18,142
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December.....	2,632,277	5,337,940	4,283,434
Rapeseed for the week...	8,990	60,330	3,009
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December	1,823,823	3,306,103	4,261,079
Gingellyseed for the week	26,879	90,012	27,253
Do. from 1st Jan. to 26th December	1,368,241	1,122,818	1,483,532

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS DECEMBER 29.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C—Hymns 50, 222 and 558.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 56, 18 and 60. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10-45 a.m.—(Local time)—Matins—Celebration and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-0 a.m.—H. Eucharist (Plain).
7-0 a.m.—H. Eucharist (Sung)—Sermon by Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-0 p.m.—Evensong—Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw. Alms for general expenses.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—(Madras Time.)

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon—Hymns 68, 290 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 58 and 165.
Carols—In the flelts with their flocks abiding.
The First Nowell Peaceful Night.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 68 and 67.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Processional 320—Hymns, 320 and the "First Nowell" Recessional 60.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 84, 224 and 192.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis—Hymns 82, 83 and 85.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Service in the Alma Common School.)
4-30 p.m.—Bible Classes and Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 205, 210 and 145—Psalm 89.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service.
Psalms 98, tune 143; Par. 39, tune 80; Hymns 27, 28 and 308, 2nd tune.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. J. R. Bateson.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
8-30 a.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
6 p.m.—Rev. A. E. Knott.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.
Casserly, Lt. Bo, 21st Bo I, off leave, from Kolhapur
DECEMBER 26.
Chapman, Capt. Bo. R E, on leave, from Fort Sandeman
Tritton, Capt, 28th Bo Regt, on leave from Poona
DECEMBER 27.
Errington, Capt, 5th Bo I, on furlough, from Baroda
Chute, Capt, Beng. R M Fus, on duty, from Dum Dum
Nash, Lt, Ms, R Scotts, on duty, from Belgaum
Bengham, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from England
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.
Hope Lt. Ms, R.A, on duty, to Secundrabad
Block, Major, Bo R.A, on leave, to Colombo
DECEMBER 23.
Allen, Surg-Major Ms A M S, on duty, to Bellary
DECEMBER 24.
Bidie, Surg Lt, Ms 4th B H C, to rejoin, to Aurungabad
DECEMBER 26.
Panco, 2nd Lt, Ms 1 Dorset Regt, to join to Bangalore
Damania, Surg-Major, Bo 22nd Bo I on leave to Madras

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th December, 1895.

1. Extract from "Government Gazette" dated 21st Dec. 1895, is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain J P Baird, is granted the honorary rank of Major.
2. The Range at Coorla will be available for Class-firing through-out to-day, to-day the 26th instant.
3. Members of "F" Company are requested to do their class firing before the 6th January next.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIAN—December 2, at Monghyr, the wife of H O Christian, Esq, of Chupraon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DESVOEUX—HAGGARD—December 16, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, by the Rev H Guise B Cowley, Chaplain Herbert, son of the late Major Des Voeux, of Port Arlington, Queens Co, to Minna, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T T Haggard, Royal Artillery.

LEACH—WAY—December 3, at St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, Lieutenant H K Burleigh Leach, 5th Fusiliers, son of Major-General E Leach, C B, to Florence Edith Victoria, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W F Way, 5th Fusiliers.

YOUNG—DUNN—December 13, at Christ Church, Galle Face Colombo, by the Rev S Coles assisted by the Rev H F Napier-Clavering, Robert, Forster Young, District Superintendent of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh, to Janie, younger daughter of the Rev T Dunn, Vicar of Stretton, Stafford.

YULE—SIDEY—December 23, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, M A, Herbert Buchanan Yulle, to Margaret Mabel, Youngest daughter of Charles Sidey, Esq, 23rd Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, London.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—December 14, at Dera Ghazi Khan, of enteric fever and pneumonia, Thomas Leigh Prescott, I C S.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1895.

THERE is no period in the early history of the English in Bengal concerning which so little information has been published as that of the first half of the eighteenth century, and it is to supply this lack that Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., a professor in the Bengal Presidency College, has published the first volume of "The Early Annals of the English in Bengal" (Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.). Mr. Wilson has written a brief but comprehensive history of the founding of the British Indian Empire in Bengal, and has commenced to summarise, and take extracts from the Bengal Public Consultations. The author does not, however, begin abruptly with the records of the half-century with which he is principally concerned, but gives briefly the history of the English in Bengal from the time when in March 1633 the first attempt was made to open up trade with the fertile provinces at the mouth of the Ganges. Mr. Wilson has had to carry on his work amidst all the disadvantages which arise from living seven thousand miles away from the place where alone the raw material was available. When at home on furlough, Mr. Wilson—who has evidently been contemplating this work for some time—could do no more than read through the records in the India Office, indicating the extracts to be made, and leaving it to a friend to copy them out. The value of the work is greatly increased by the explanatory maps and plans with which it is illustrated. No accurate maps of Bengal were made until a century ago, and therefore those given in the "Early Annals" are somewhat conjectural, but they are based on the most reliable data available and are very useful in clearing up topographical points incidentally raised in the text. The first volume, a well-printed book of some 400 pages, brings up the extract from the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Turkish troops have captured Zeitun, but details have yet been received.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Hired transports Coromandel and Manila have arrived at Cape Coast Castle.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DEC. 27.

The National Union of the Transvaal British have addressed a manifesto to the people demanding equitable constitutional rights.

There is much agitation at Johannesburg, owing to rumours of a projected uprising of the foreign residents, and many citizens are advising modera-

THE FIGHTING AT ZEITUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.

Details of the Turkish success at Zeitun show that the fighting which preceded the capture of the town was of an obstinate character.

The Armenians lost two thousand five hundred and the Turkish loss was two hundred and

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The House of Representatives by a large majority passed the new Tariff Bill, increasing the revenue thirty millions dollars annually.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The homeward mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 24th.

ADEN, Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 21st instant, arrived here, at 3-30 p.m., today.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Chusan, with the English mails of the 20th instant, left here, at 4-30 a.m.,

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council since Thursday, the Indian Ports Bill, the Indian Warehouses Bill, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Foreign Extradition Bill, the Indian Marine Code Amendment Bill, the Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, and the Fisheries Bill will be referred to Select Committees, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. Miller, Sir Charles Pritchard, Sir Charles Westland, Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Prince Sir Jehan Kadr, Nawab Sahibzada Mohun Roy, Mr. C. C. Stevens, Dr. Chevers, Sir Griffith Evans, Mr. A. Cadell, Mr. Rees, Mr. G. P. Glendinning, and the Maharaja of Dharbhanga.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces has been asked to nominate an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

INDIAN PATENTS.

The rules for granting patents to applicants in India has been sanctioned.

LATE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Department—Justice C. A. Roe is appointed Judge, Punjab Chief Court,

Department—Colonel T. F. Hobday is given the temporary rank of Major-General whilst the appointment of Commissary-General-

Deputy Commissioner is admitted to the Staff

Lieutenant Nicolas to be Lieutenant.

Major Festiaux is permitted to retire Service.

Department—Surgeon-Captain Maddox appointed to the Medical Charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

Surgeon-Captain Robertson is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Zaid and Central India Horse, vice Captain Jameson, granted leave for one

Works Department—Mr. F. J. Johnston, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is to retire Mr. J. G. H. Glass has been in his place.

OCCUPATION OF KAIRUMA.

RANGOON, Dec. 27.

The village of Kairuma was occupied by the Second Assam forces on Christmas day. No resistance was offered, the village being entirely

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

Mr. Burke and a force of police seized a still in full working order in the first quarter. The still has apparently been in the first time, as no less than one thousand gallons. A large stock of other materials was also found. Two men escaped, and one is arrested.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Dec. 27.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Weekes, Engineers, on transfer to the Military Works Account, Bombay Command, is posted to the Poona Division, Military Works, for duty.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to the Presidency of India, on medical certificate, under the rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect from the date of being struck off duty on account of sailing, the specified period to count from date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant Crawford, S. C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Queen's Lancers, for six months (pension service to be commenced 1st November, 1895).

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Staff—Surgeon-Major Calling, six months, on private affairs, out of India.

Commissariat Department—Conductor Billing, Chief Clerk's Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command, from the 10th October 1895 to 9th January 1896, on privilege leave.

Bombay Corps—Captain Errington, Wing Commander, 2nd Bombay Infantry, one year, on privilege

Major W. St. L. Chase, V. C., 28th Bombay Infantry, an extension of six months, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Grace, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, an extension of two months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Assistant Medical Service—Surgeon-Major Willis, 2nd Bombay Infantry, an extension of six months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

CRICKET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 26.

A match between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and a combined team of the European and Parsee Gymkhanas here was resumed at 11 o'clock, this morning. Yesterday's not-outs, Suntokjee and Dhanawala, went in.

ELPHINSTONIANS.

1st innings.

Kaka, run out			14
Dhanjaraj, b Pennock			4
Suntokjee, b Dastoor			24
Dhanawala, b Pennock			28
Simpson			31
Pennock			15
Cassidy, b Dastoor			19
Kaka, b Dastoor			1
Bomanji, b Dastoor			2
Sorabji, run out			1
Extras			30
Total			194

Gymkhanas sent Pennock and Dastoor.

KARACHI TEAM.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Kaka, b Cassidy	25	b Cassidy	34
Kaka, run out	10	b Kaka	23
Pochkhanawala, b Kaka	61	b Cassidy	4
Kaka	0	b Cassidy	3
Kaka	0	b Langrana	1
Peterson	0	b Peterson	0
Patel, b Cassidy	7	not out	31
not out	3		
Kaka	0		
Vaidhan, b Peterson	0		
Kaka	6	did not bat.	
Extras	07		
	7	Extras	23
Total	25	Total	125

The game was drawn at lunch, General Crooke, commanding the Sind District, and General Braith, Commanding the Quetta District, were present, and the Beloochi Regimental Band attended in the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi arrived here this

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer La Seyne left on 30th May (via Kurrachee) on Tuesday's with instant, at 2 p.m.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS AND PAPERS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

"ONLY middle age," says a recent writer, "dares to take things lightly." If this is true, and there are good grounds for the assertion, only those who honestly recognize themselves as on the border line that separates youth from old age, should take up Mr. H. G Wells' last book, "The Wonderful Visit." Serious people will turn from its charming frivolity with disgust, godly people will be frightened at the apparently profane description of the doings of the hero-angel, wrecked, storm-driven, cast adrift, or whatever is the correct term for the accident that landed him in Siddermorton Park, according to Mr. Wells' story. But they will lose a great deal. In these days, when our novels are either a harassing scrutiny of mind-workings, or a harrowing investigation of morbid human nature, it is refreshing to come upon an entirely original conception like this exquisitely quaint plot cleverly drawn with a mingling of dainty imagination and picturesqueness, practical common-sense, and a fine appreciation of the ridiculous.

***

This is how the wonderful visit comes about. The Vicar of Siddermorton, a bachelor, and, in consequence, perhaps, a man of fads, the chief of which was for ornithological collection, hears of a large strange bird having been seen by two or three of his neighbours. Bigger than an eagle, with pink legs and iridescent wings, according to the description, it is a prize to be coveted by any specimen hunter, especially if, like the Vicar, he were stimulated by his previous success in having added a couple of strange names to Saunders' British Birds and by his jealousy of two rival collectors in the same county. So he took up his gun, loaded it with swan shot, and went out in the afternoon summer heat in his enthusiasm. In the shadow of the woods he sees the strange bird, fires, and finds when it falls at his feet that it is not, as he had expected, a flamingo, but an angel.

"Dear me!" said the Vicar. "I had no idea." He came forward cautiously. "Excuse me," he said, "I am afraid I have shot you." "A man!" said the Angel, aware of his presence for the first time—"a man in the maddest black clothes and without a feather on him. Then I was not deceived. I am indeed in the land of Dreams!"

***

"Now," says the author, "there are some things frankly impossible." The weakest intellect will admit this situation is impossible. The *Athenæum* will probably say as much should it venture to review this. . . . . And the Vicar fully appreciated the impossibility. But he lacked decision. . . . He was hot, it was after dinner, he was in no mood for mental subtleties. . . . . For the moment it never occurred to the Vicar to ask whether the Angel was possible or not. He accepted him in the confusion of the moment, and the mischief was done. Put yourself in his place, my dear *Athenæum*. You go out shooting. You hit something. That alone would disconcert you. You hit an Angel, and he writhes about for a minute, and then sits up and addresses you. He makes no apology for his own impossibility.

***

So the Vicar accepts the Angel—a youth with an extremely beautiful face, clad in a robe of saffron and with iridescent wings, across whose pinions great waves of colour, flushes of purple and crimson golden green and intense blue pursued one another as he writhed in agony.

"Your wing," said he, "is bleeding. Before we talk may I have the pleasure—the melancholy pleasure—of tying it up? I am really most sincerely sorry." The Angel put his hand to his back and winced. The Vicar assisted his victim to stand up. The Angel turned gravely, and the Vicar with numberless insignificant panting parentheses carefully examined the injured wings. (They articulated, he observed with interest, to a kind of second glenoid on the outer and upper edge of the shoulder blade . . . . The Vicar stanched the bleeding as well as he could, and tied up the bone with his pocket handkerchief and the neck-wrap his housekeeper made him carry in all weathers.)

"I am afraid you will not be able to fly for some time," said he, "feeling the bone."

***

After some conversation on pain and death, in which the Vicar explains some phases of earthly life entirely unknown to his naive acquaintance, they start arm in arm for the Vicarage. "You would have been charmed at the couple," says Mr. H. G. Wells, "if you could have seen them. The Angel, slight of figure, scarcely five feet high, and with a beautiful, almost effeminate, face, such as an Italian old master might have painted." The Angel of this story the author explains in parenthesis, is not the "angel that one must be irreverent to touch—neither the angel of conventional feeling, nor the Angel of popular belief, . . . nor the monstrous invention made in Germany." This Angel the Vicar finds no such angel at all, but the Angel of Italian art, polychromatic and gay He comes from the land of dreams and not from any holier place. . . . . He was robed simply in a purple-wrought saffron blouse, bare-kneed and bare-footed, with his wings (broken now and leaden grey) folded behind him. The Vicar was a short, rather stout figure, rubicund, red-haired, clean-shaven, and with bright ruddy brown eyes. He wore a piebald straw hat with a black ribbon, a very neat white tie, and a fine gold watch chain. He was so greatly interested in his companion that it only occurred to him when he was in sight of the Vicarage that he had left his gun where he had dropped it amongst the bracken. This is Mr. Wells' vivid description of the strangely assorted pair, whom he brings together in the story.

***

It happens, as they reach the Vicarage grounds, that the curate's wife and her two daughters and another lady are playing tennis on the Vicar's lawn. The curate's wife was about to serve when she saw the Vicar's hat above the rhododendrons and a bare curly head beside him—Ah!

For the two figures suddenly turned the corner and were visible, the Vicar arm in arm with—

You see, it came on the curate's wife suddenly. The Angel's being towards her she saw nothing of the wings. Only a face of unearthly beauty in a halo of chestnut hair, and a graceful figure clothed in a saffron garment that barely reached the knees. The thought of those knees flashed upon the Vicar at once. He too was horror-struck. So were the two girls and Mrs. Jehoram. All horror-struck. The Angel stared at the horror-struck group. You see he had never seen anyone horror-struck before.

"Mis—ter Hillyer!" said the curate's wife. "This is too much!" She stood speechless for a moment. "Oh!" Then to the rigid girls.—"Come!"

So the story rushes on, growing more and more interesting. The Vicar's difficulties to make people believe him, his efforts to make the Angel presentable in a suit of his own clothes, the way the Angel gets himself into trouble by his simplicity, his ignorance of conventionality, his pathetic love for the little parlour-maid, Delia, is told charmingly. There is a great deal of human nature in the people, and much winning superhuman innocence and *naïveté* in the Angel, and a fund of pleasant folly for those people who are light enough to enjoy it.

***

Phil May's Annual is a very everyday bit of the world to come down to from the company of angels. If anything it is more vulgar, more costersque, this season than ever. At the same time the drawings are cleverer than ever, and as it is first and foremost an art production, though it does go in for literature too of the saddest and gloomiest quality, one must not quarrel with it for the low tone of its illustrations. But is it allowable for an illustrator to poach on other people's preserves for his jokes. The re is one culled from Lefaun's "Seventy Years of Irish Life," which in common honesty ought to have been acknowledged.

***

The *Studio* Magazine in its enlarged form, at a very slight advance of price, caters for a varied selection of subscribers. What its own Art creed is cannot easily be discovered. It has a pretty taste in impressionist sketches, advertises the Newlyn school, puts in a good word for Sir Frederick Leighton, and other well-abused of the high and mighty Forty of the Academy abhorred by young artists, sees deserving points in St. Kensington Training Department, raves about French vigour and technique, praises the men of Belgium, shews a beautiful toleration of the art productions of the fatherland, makes much of American effort, is not averse to photography taking its place among the legitimate arts—in short, it follows, as we must all do to some extent, the example of St. Paul in being all things to all men, including women.

***

The Black and White illustrators do not approve of the *Studio* conduct generally. They say that, in common with other older and longer established picture papers, which have not its excuse of uncertainty as to its financial footing to restrict them, it trades upon the good nature of artists in a way that it would never dare to do with literary people's wares. No paper of any standing would approach a writer with the same plea of a gratuitous advertisement in exchange for the gift of an article; but it is quite a common thing with illustrated papers to ask an artist for a sketch of his pictures in the Academy new gallery, etc., for reproduction, paying him nothing—not even undertaking to return his sketch post free. On the contrary, gather faucying themselves his benefactor and patron, even though they count on advancing their sales through the desire of his relatives and admirers to compliment him by buying a cheap replica of his work.

***

Artists have combined and struck latterly against this method of making money at their expense; with the result that black and white reproductions are not all gratuitous now. Good men are paid. But, of course, gifts of illustrations are taken still by most of the illustrated weekly and monthly papers from lady artists and art students—poor souls! who value the advertisement, the glory of reproduction and an honourable mention in a prominent paper. It is not good trade union policy, of course, but it pays them in a way, and does not interfere with the general art market.

***

But the *Studio* is valuable as a guide in other work as well as the pictorial. It carries on, with the able criticism of Mr. Gleeson White, its early editor, a school of decorative art, developing amateur as well as professional talent, by lessons taught in its pages of giving prizes that at least help to defray the designer's expenses if they do not compensate for the labour he has put into the usually elaborate and difficult task put upon him in the competitions. A specially interesting and clearly written paper on "Incised and Embossed Leather Work" appears in the *Studio*, November 15th, which is recommended to people, entering competition CXXV. "For a blotting pad in leather work," Design full size, in pen and ink, or wash (monochrome). With coupon, should reach the *Studio* Office, 5, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, on 1st January, 1896.

***

This is a very interesting and effective kind of work, which may be used in various ways—book covers, jewel cases, chair seats. To quote the writer in the *Studio*: "First a craft, which, falling well within the range of things, an amateur may achieve successfully; it is also quite open to as much art as may be brought to bear on it; and, secondly, because it is not, like too many home industries, an excuse for producing merely superfluous ornaments. Simply or elaborately decorated, according to the skill of the worker, it may be made, in either instance, admirably artistic, and become ultimately an integral portion of the permanent binding of a book, a card case, or some really useful article. Again, it is a craft peculiarly fitted for amateurs, since it is neither noisy, nor demands much muscular exertion. Its working does not imply untidy litter, requiring it to be pursued in lumber-rooms or out-houses; its materials are not costly, and given obedience to a very simple technique, it allows full scope to the designer to carry out his, or her, own ideas." The article illustrates the process of leather working, gives several novel designs, and recommends beginners to try their hands on leather prepared for the purpose as easier—though it does not actually say that shoemaker's or saddler's leather is impossible to work on, it quotes some well-known authority, who says ordinary leather "is quite useless."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsuler Capt. R. G. Murray, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Malta, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Boyle, Mr A S
Craigie, Col J H S
Craigie, Miss
Gardiner, Mr A
Gilman, Col E H
Lock, Mr
Lock, Rev A J
Seaman, Mr W
Shewan, Mr A
Tilley, Mrs
Thomas, Col W G
Wells Miss
Wjater, Capt J F

FOR BRINDISI.

Boughey, Mr F C Burcess
Bingham, Capt Hon F R
Gillman, Mr H W
Lockhart, Miss, and maid
Lockie, Mr C S
Macintyre, Lieut-Col A H
Mathew, Mr J P
Ormond, Mr E W
Stewart, Mr F G
Smith, Mr J S
Smedley, Mr M
Vivian, Major
Wyllie, Mr and Mrs
Wake, Mr T

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Coelho, Capt A
Rocha, Dr A da

For Malta—Surg-Maj-Genl, Mrs and two Misses Maunsell,

For Portsaid—Mr Ebersole

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Thames, 4th January, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs de Horn.
For Ismailia—Mr Ebersole.

Per s s Oriental, Captain G H Monie, 11th January 1896.

For London—Mr S S Lavida, Mr D Pastonjee, Surg-Maj and Mrs W W Webb, Mrs Davies, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs D M Martin, Mr and Mrs Williamson, Rev J L Peach, and Capt and Mrs A R Wenning and child.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 18th January 1896.

For London—Mr J E Martin
Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 24th January, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr D H Wilson, Miss MacCartie, Mr and Mrs Norton, Mr Darcy Dawes, Mr Henderson, Mr T Holford, Col and Mrs Radford, Major R E D Reilly, and Mrs Simpson.
Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 1st February 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs G S Bains, Miss Burton, and Rev R J Roe.
Per s s Thames, Capt A Symons, 8th February 1896.
For London—Mr R B Buckley, Mr Queripel, Miss and Master Queripel, Rev and Mrs Barlow, and Mr A A Campbell.
For Brindisi—Rev J S Hoare, Mr D Hoare, and Capt R A D A Thomas.
Per s s Ganges, Captain T F Creery, 15th February 1896.
For London—Mr W Bert.
Per s s Carthage, Captain M Do Horne, 22nd February 1896.
For London—Mr Symons, Mr and Mrs Tudball and child, Miss Bruce, Mrs Stokers, nurse and infant, Mr J R M Westgate, Miss Beatty, S A Robertson, and Mrs Phillips, child, infant and ayah.
For Brindisi—Mr W D Kilburn, Mr and Mrs Braik, General Brook, Mr Booth Tucker and Secretary, Mr G Gladstone, Mr W Hamilton, Mrs Dr Mansersor, Miss J M Carpendale and child, and Mr S Wylie.
Per s s Sutlej, Capt W J Nantes, 29th February 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Newell.
For London—Mr Lovett and Lady Margaret Lovett.

Per s s Thames, 7th March 1896.

For London—Mr T Foward, Miss Foward, Mr Foote and sons, Miss May Bennett, Mr J B Sheilding, Mr Whitney, Mr Bernels and infant, Mr R M Remfry, Mr J P Thomas, Mrs J M Tompier and infant, Mr J S Dickson, Mrs Macnaughton, Mr and Mrs Allardice, Mr, Mrs, and three Misses J S Beresford, and Mr J S Sutherland.
For Brindisi—Rev V M Kinsman, Mr H Bottinger, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Hudson, and Mr S S Brittain.
For Aden—Capt J E Johnson, R.I.M., and Sub-Conductor T Mellor.

Per s s Ganges, Capt T F Creery, 14th March 1896.

For London—Mr A Martindale C S, Mrs A Martindale, Mr W Bigge, Miss Cameron, Miss Harris, and Miss Swinton.
For Gibraltar—Mr and Mrs J R Clark.
For Brindisi—Mrs Aylmer.
For Venice—Mr and Mrs Clerk, and Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard.
For Port Said—Miss Brennan.

Per s s Caledonia Capt W B Andrews, 21st March 1896.

For Marseilles—Mr R Boteler; Mrs Ommaney; Hon J Macpherson; Mr R H Elliot; Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson; Miss Lechler; Mrs and Mrs C H Hill; Miss A M Smith, Miss Clift; Mr and Mrs G G Macdonald and child; Rev and Mrs R Beech; Miss Robson; Miss Robson and Miss Borland; Mr R J Boyle; Mr and Mrs F A Kennison; Mrs Frank Goodwin; Mrs H Armstrong; Mrs E Penney; Mr and Mrs J Bannerman; Mr and Mrs A B Bannerman; Mrs K Patterson; Miss Patterson; Mrs R B Yates and child; Marchioness of Tweedale; Miss Wilson; Mr Arnew; Mr S Townsend; Miss Shadbolt and Miss Drew Hudson; Mr and Mrs J Dairymple-Hay; Major G Macdonald; Capt and Mrs Scott; Miss Lewis; Mr R B Maher; Miss Maher; Mr and Mrs Maher; Mr and Mrs A A Campbell; Mrs Verschoyle; Miss Brunwell; Mr J W Sweet; Mr and Mrs R A Malloy; Miss Malloy; Mrs Hutchinson; Mr F R Hulbert; Miss Elderton; Mr Hugo Katz; Mr and Mrs J A Douglas and infant; Mrs FitzGerald; Miss Crimmin; Mr W S Sullivan; Mr W H Grimley; Mrs and two Misses Grimley; Mr A V Phillip; Mr A N Muir; Mrs McLeod; Mr W Prator; Mr E Ezra; Mr H Mitchell; Mrs R D Murray and child; Rev and Mrs H Goldsmith; Mr and Mrs Winter and child; Mrs Midwinter; Hon Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child; Miss Rushton; Miss Lloyd; Miss Craigie; Major A K Sinclair; Lieut-Col and Mrs W H Browne; Mrs Horsfall and sister; Mrs A. Knyvell and two children; Mr F C Barnes; Mr J A Apear; Mrs S A Apear; Mrs J A Daniell; Mr and Mrs Maxwell Macdonald; Mrs Gordon Miles Lumsden; Mr S W Walton; Mr and Miss Wilson; Mr Dick Lauder; Mrs Thomson; Mrs Hardy; Bishop Thorburn; Miss Lock and child; Mr MacDonald; Mr R D Mare; Mr and Mrs Rowland Hudson; Miss Boyd; Surg Lieut-Col R A K Holmes; Mr E Watkin; Mr W H Lindsay; Mr T Bennett; Mr J Wemsley Taylor; Mrs Starss; Mr and Mrs Archer; Mr Chard; Mr and Mrs A Macnot; Mr O Nevill; Mr Mohunlal Jivanlal; Col G A Bailey; Mrs Bailey; Capt C Miles Cumine; Mr G J H Arbuthnot; Mr C Middleton Rogers; Mr and Mrs H W J Hill; Miss Hill; Mr and Mrs Dimey; Mr Ingram; Miss Ingram; Mr and Mrs J Mansell Franklen; Mrs Haggard and child; Mrs C Marindale and two children; Mrs Lester and infant; Lieut C H Lavender; Mr and Mrs Crossley; and Mr Skinner and two children.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	18	17 p.m.	22	13
Teheran	27	1	31 p.m.	18	19
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	17	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	3
" Karachi	...	15	...	2
" Madras	...	17	...	3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Digest Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Aden—Zanzibar cable interrupted.

Telegrams to Tamsui, Taiwan, and Keelung in the Island of Formosa are now accepted without restrictions.

THE officers of the Russian squadron now at Brest (says a Paris correspondent) are meeting with a warm reception there. The Punch in their honour at the Municipality was brilliantly festive. The bands of the French fleet played the Marseillaise and Russian Hymn. Captain Kreiger, of the Burik, was Russian spokesman. He looked upon Cronstadt and Toulon as grand historical events, and a further link between two Powers drawn together, by the same principles and ideas. The two peoples were indissolubly united for fraternity and universal peace. He proposed the health of the Republic and "M. Faure, the President of the witty, warm-hearted French people." The Russians round him met the toast "Vive la Russie," which Kreiger's speech called forth, with cries of "Vive la France." Some were so little "dans le mouvement" as to cry "Vive l'Amiral Gervais." The Mayor, before the party broke up, telegraphed to the Czar the homages of Brest and its good wishes for himself, the Empress, and the infant Grand Duchess whose name had been coupled with the names of their Majesties. At the close a photograph of M. Faure was given to Admiral Kologueeff.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec 25.

THE wound which Captain Salema sustained, and which was attributed to the Ranes, is now found to have been caused by a pistol shot between officers of the expedition, and, it is said, that a lady was at the bottom of the affray. The cold-blooded massacre of the villagers is also confirmed. If the sanguinary deed was deliberately committed to cover the affray between the officers of the expedition so as to give colour to the assertion that the wound was actually inflicted during an encounter with the Ranes, the judgment of the public will not absolve those who have made wanton havoc on the lives of the poor villagers. This incident delayed the arrival of the Duke of Oporto at Pangim on the 21st instant. On the Governor-General wiring the victory of the expeditionary force, the following Royal messages appear in the *Boletim Official* of the 24th instant. From the King to the Governor-General.—"I congratulate you, and desire you in my name to eulogise Don Infante, officers, and soldiers of land and sea, who took part in the suppression of the revolt. I am sincerely happy with this further triumph of the Portuguese arms." From the Queen-mother Donna Maria Pia: "I congratulate you for the good result of the expedition at Satary, which gives me great pleasure; thank you for your telegram. Many compliments." From the Minister: "In the name of the Government I congratulate myself with your Excellency and the expedition for results obtained." His Excellency the Governor-General conveys these messages under the following despatch: "The mission with which his Majesty the King has been pleased to entrust me is one of the noblest and most honourable with which a Portuguese can be charged. The distinguished, brilliant, and valiant manner with which those who took part in this campaign have behaved themselves, beginning with his Serene Highness Infante Don Affonso, brings to mind, with happy recollection, the heroic times of the Portuguese conquests, in which our soldiers were landing on the Indian shores, thirsty of brandishing their swords for their country and the King. Our soldiers now, as they were before, after pacifying the whole territory till now startled and in tranquil return their swords to the scabbard, and in this serene and pacific attitude, but strong, they have left themselves to protect the working and honest people of this Portuguese country. Complying with the orders of his Majesty the King, and with a full conscience of discharging the most noble duty of the Governor-General, I have the honour to convey these messages to your Serene Highness, Senhor Infante Don Affonso, Duke of Oporto, and the officers, soldiers of land and sea, who took part in the repression of the revolt." The transferences of Native officials still continue, and Messrs. Socrates Noronha and Albino Fernandes have been sent to Diu, to join the committee lately appointed to report upon the improvement of the industry of spinning and weaving.

OFFICE CLERKS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I once more beg to call the attention of the public to my letters in your valuable paper of the 14th, 18th, and 26th ultimas, on the above subject, and humbly and firmly believe that the suggestions made therein, if carried out, will remove all chances of injustice, favouritism, or illegal gratification on the part of officials. With any remark of your paper however on the with his views in the matter I. Some correspondents in your paper of this and last month have strongly manifested their grievances. Evidently the complainants are Natives (since European clerks are well paid throughout British India), and these same complaints are perhaps unaware that it is in most cases Native officials (who are often over-highly paid than European officials) who encourage favouritism and bribery. The Punjab and Bengal press afford heaps of illustrations of such favouritism—so much so, that this matter was a subject of discussion at the recent Punjab Provincial Conference held at Lahore. The heading of this subject was "The System of Appointments in Public offices." In a future letter I shall refer to the Provincial Civil Services," and Mrs Simpson. India, which may throw more light on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

THE BOMBAY CLERKS' UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter, which appeared in your paper of the 14th instant on the above subject, I mentioned a few of the objects and aims of the so-called "Bombay Clerks' Union:" the morning and evening classes (organized by this Association for the purpose of affording instruction to the members on all subjects connected with office routine work—the teaching staff of which classes is to be nominated by the committee); the entrance fee for enrolment; other fees, etc. One of the regulations of the Union will be that each member will be asked to pay a "nominal" monthly subscription, the exact sum of which depends on my salary. It is mentioned that the office and library of the Society should be together. It is also intended to print a weekly Clerks' Journal. Such a Society, I trust, will tend to raise the official status of "clerkdom," and retain and uphold the prestige of our Indian Universities. I will feel highly obliged if any readers of your paper, true friends and well-wishers of India, will favour me with their views or opinions respecting such an Association. I appeal to the National Congress, the Government, and the enlightened public of India.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I concur with "Gross Injustice" when he says that the salaries of the too highly paid Municipal officials ought to be reduced. Government officials of similar training and abilities do not get such high salaries as the officials of the local Port Trust, or the Municipality. But I do not agree with him when he mentions that certain posts in the Municipal service should be abolished, nor when he says that the Roads and Buildings Branches should be amalgamated. As I attended in your paper of the 14th ultimo, there should be scales of salaries and grades—that the salaries should be adequate to the duties, responsibilities, and abilities of the clerk. The service-book, the seniority and grade lists, the Municipal staff list, should be at all times upheld and respected. I conclude by saying that there is a great deal of room for improvement in the official administration of our local public offices.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

CRICKET.

THE LIBERAL C. CLUB (MARINE GROUNDS) VS. THE SATARA GARRISON.

THE Liberal XI. arrived at Satara on Monday morning and played the Satara Garrison on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 p.m., the result of the first innings deciding the game in favour of the Liberals by some 32 runs. The Liberal XI., under the captainship of Mr. S. Mulla, was not at all a representative one, the absence of men like Dady, etc., being the more regrettable. The Liberal captain winning the toss, sent his men in bat. The beginning of the game was rather disappointing to the Liberals, and they would have lost the game, but for the patient play of Mr. Dalal, the hard hits of Mr. Mulla, and the lucky flukes of Mr. Bhagwagar, each scoring 20, 32, and 10, respectively. Messrs. Donovan and Gregg, on the other side, scored respectively 36 and 12, the former playing a very hard and correct game. Messrs. Masani and Arjani had silently to submit to fast shooters, Messrs. Bhai and Bharucha returning with duck's eggs only. The only successful bowler was Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Bhai being the most costly bowler, giving 32 runs in two overs only. Mr. Topalla also bowled well, as also Messrs. Donovan and Kingham on the other side. Mr. P. Polishwala deserves special notice, inasmuch as his most satisfactorily decided two disputed points in the course of the play as umpire from the Liberal side. The Liberal Club intends presenting Mr. Mulla with a bat for his extraordinarily correct and graceful batting. Messrs. Donovan and Bhagwagar had the hits of the day, the former having one of 8 and the latter of 5. When play was over, both the sides enjoyed a jolly good evening together.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

LIEUT. S. L. BEAUMONT has been appointed to the R. I. S. Clive with effect from the 17th December.—Mr. N. H. Fitness is appointed by the Secretary of State for India as Sub-Lieutenant in the R. I. M. He reported his arrival on the 23rd instant, and is attached to the R. I. M. S. Clive.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Aden—Zanzibar cable interrupted.

Telegrams to Tamsui, Taiwan, and Keelung in the Island of Formosa are now accepted without restrictions.

THE officers of the Russian squadron now at Brest (says a Paris correspondent) are meeting with a warm reception there. The Punch in their honour at the Municipality was brilliantly festive. The bands of the French fleet played the Marseillaise and Russian Hymn. Captain Kreiger, of the Burik, was Russian spokesman. He looked upon Cronstadt and Toulon as grand historical events, and a further link between two Powers drawn together, by the same principles and ideas. The two peoples were indissolubly united for fraternity and universal peace. He proposed the health of the Republic and "M. Faure, the President of the witty, warm-hearted French people." The Russians round him met the toast "Vive la Russie," which Kreiger's speech called forth, with cries of "Vive la France." Some were so little "dans le mouvement" as to cry "Vive l'Amiral Gervais." The Mayor, before the party broke up, telegraphed to the Czar the homages of Brest and its good wishes for himself, the Empress, and the infant Grand Duchess whose name had been coupled with the names of their Majesties. At the close a photograph of M. Faure was given to Admiral Kologueeff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM accounts from Chitral we learn that the company of the 25th Punjab Infantry at Gairat has been working on the road from Gairat towards Chitral, and some of it is now much improved. Though the men are still at work on it, there is a great deal more to do. The work of construction at Chitral is in a fair way of progress under the direction of Captain Sergeant, R.E. The fort is now well in hand; about 800 coolies working on it daily. The barracks outside the fort are also in a forward state, and will probably be roofed in by the end of the month.

IT may be remembered that some year ago a case which occurred in Rai Bareli led the Government of the United Provinces to order an enquiry into the practice of female infanticide in Oudh. A report on the subject has, after much delay, been presented by the Inspector-General of Police. It is remarkable that only one District Officer has submitted a full report, while four Deputy Commissioners have merely commented on the non-prevalence of infanticide in their districts, and no report has been received from Rai Bareli, the district partially responsible for the institution of the enquiry. The general outcome of the investigation is that the Inspector-General does not consider the crime to be sufficiently common in the Province to call for repressive measures, which would almost certainly be distasteful. In this opinion the Government concurs.

AN interesting manuscript is about to be offered for sale by auction at Berlin. It is beyond much question the original libretto of "Lohengrin," and it probably formed a sort of rough draft for the completed work. It is in the handwriting of an amanuens

of united India, of Hindus and Mahomedans, of Christians, Parsees, Jains and Sikhs, of those who would reform their social customs and those who would not. Here we stand upon a common platform—here we have all agreed to bury our social and religious differences and recognise the one common fact, that we belong as subjects of the same Sovereign and living under the same Government and the same political institutions, we have common rights and common grievances. And we have called forth this Congress into existence with a view to safeguard and extend our rights and redress our grievances. What should we say of a Faculty of Doctors who fell out, because though in perfect accord as to the principles of their science, they could not agree as to the age at which they should marry their daughters or whether they should re-marry their widowed daughters or not.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW OF THE CONGRESS.

The Congress has now been in existence for eleven years. We have not as yet got a written constitution, though, I hope, we shall provide ourselves with one before we separate. But there has grown around us a body of usages, the unwritten customary law of the Congress, which govern our movements. If there is one principle more than another, which is uniformly accepted, and universally assented to, it is this: that no matter what differences of opinion may class among us as regards religious beliefs or social usages, they shall be no bar to our acting together in Congress—they shall not be permitted to interrupt the cordiality of our relations as Congressmen. Never was the truth of this remark more strikingly illustrated than in connection with the agitation on the Consent Bill. Congressmen and Congress leaders arrayed themselves on opposite sides. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose ill-health we all deplore, and who if he were here would unquestionably have occupied the chair which I so unworthily fill, strenuously opposed the Bill; our great leader, Mr. Allan Hume, was as strenuously in favour of it. Anglo-Indian political opponents fanned the flames. They looked forward to an approaching split. But they were disappointed. We rapidly closed our ranks. This controversy took place in the early part of 1891: the Congress of 1890 held at Nagpur was as successful as any of the previous Congresses had been. Ours is a political and not a social movement, and it cannot be made a matter of complaint against us that we are not a social organization any more than it can be urged against any of my lawyer friends that they are medical doctors. Even in regard to political matters, such is our respect for the opinions of minorities, that to go back as 1887, I think it was at the instance of Mr. Budruddin Tyabji, who at the time was our president, and whose election to the Bench of the Bombay High Court is a matter of national congratulation, a resolution was passed to the effect that where there is a practical unanimity among a class, though it is a minority in the Congress, that a question should not be discussed, it should forthwith be abandoned. We who show such great respect for the opinions of minorities, at least of social matters of consideration from all, do they friends or be they otherwise,

SPECIAL DANGER TO WHICH THE CONGRESS IS EXPOSED.

There is a special danger to which an organization such as ours is exposed, and which must be guarded against. In the days of its infancy, when it is persecuted and scoffed, the members stand fast together, their cohesion is great, and the compactness of the organization is in proportion to the pressure of adverse circumstances brought to bear upon it. But when the clouds have all passed and gone, when the sun of prosperity begins to shine upon it, when the prestige of victory comes to be associated with its honoured name, when opposition has dwindled down to the proportions of an occasional feeble protest uttered by some journalist who is not abreast of the times and who has not perhaps forgotten his old love for the movement, then we are confronted with the danger of there being developed from within the seeds of dissension and dispute. Relieved from the pressure of adverse circumstances, the cohesion of the members is apt to grow less, their enthusiasm to cool and the consistency of the organization to give way to the demoralizing influence of success. I am sure we have not yet arrived at that stage. We are still exposed to the taunts and jeers of our opponents—we are still regarded as a set of impracticable people whose knowledge of all things, specially of finance, leaves much room for improvement. Our progress though satisfactory, considering our opportunities and the short time we have been in existence as an organization is insignificant when compared with what we have yet to achieve before we reach the goal of our aspirations, the promised land of equal freedom and of equal rights with British subjects, which has ever been the dream of Congressleaders, and which when realized will constitute, in the words of the late Sir Madhava Row, the soundest triumph of British administration and a crown of glory to British rule. Having regard to our achievements in the past, the possibilities which unfold themselves in the future, and the trust we have assumed to safeguard and extend the spheres of our rights, we should be false to ourselves if we did not stand shoulder to shoulder, forgetful of all differences in our consideration and in our endeavour to uphold the national interests as represented by the Congress.

WHAT THE CONGRESS HAS DONE.

After returning to the proposed framing of a constitution for the Congress, the president proceeded: The National Congress is the outcome of those civilizing influences which Macaulay and his colleagues were instrumental in implanting in the Government of this country. It has a brilliant record. I will claim this for the Congress that it has not taken up a single question which it has not brought within the range of practical politics, or which it has not brought nearer to solution. You took up the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. It has been declared to be a counsel of perfection by so high an authority as Lord Dufferin. You took up the Excise question. In my province, in the more crowded districts, the outstills have been abolished. You agitated for the reform of the police. In my province a Police Commission was appointed, and though the police remains very much what it was, I must say that a genuine effort is being made by the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. You insisted in season and out season upon the wider employment of our own countrymen in the higher offices of the State. The Public Services Commission was appointed, and though I cannot congratulate the Government upon the manner in which it has dealt with the recommendations of the Commission, as the outcome of their deliberations, the maximum limit of age for the Open Competitive Examination was raised. Last but not least, is the crowning triumph of the Congress in the recognition by the Government of the representative element in the reconstitution of the enlarged Councils. But the sanguine expectations of the Congress—its moral victories—are even more remarkable than its outward achievements. You have introduced a new spirit into the country. You have infused a new enthusiasm into your countrymen. You have brought together the scattered elements of a vast and diversified population—you have welded them into a compact and homogenous mass—you have made them tribute within the new-born sentiment of an awakened nationality, and have enabled them for the common purposes of their political enfranchisement. Along with the new-born impulse which you have thus communicated, and which draws its inspiration from the strong examples of English greatness, you have gained hope in your countrymen for high ideals of public duty, which are slowly transforming the national character, imparting to the flexibility of the East the stamina and the stability of the West. Above all, you have taught your countrymen to glory in their British connection, and to seek to perpetuate it not by submitting to invidious and irritating distinctions, but by claiming to participate in full in the rights of British citizenship.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In dealing with the above question, the president said:—If the Indian Councils Act is to be given effect to, or the spirit in which it was conceived by the distinguished statesmen who took part in its enactment, it is right to give to the people of India a living representation of the whole community and not of small sections of the people, the number of elected members must be steadily increased; at any rate, discretion should be given to the Government of India to increase the number, subject to such rules as the Government may think fit to make in that behalf. This can be easily done by a small modification of section I. of the S itue of 1892. Such a measure would strengthen the popular element in the Councils, but the Government would also share in the benefits which it would confer. A larger number of elected representatives in the Councils would place the Government in touch with the real opinion of the country. The voice that would be heard in the Councils would not be the voice of this party or of that party, of this clique or of that, but the living voice of the Indian people. I am well aware of the objection that will be urged against the proposal. It will be said: "You got the Councils Act amended only the other day. It is too early to think of amending it again." To that I have the obvious reply to give: It is never too early to raise the cry for reform. We must cry betimes, cry late, cry incessantly, if we are with our importunate clamour, and that only can we hope to move the Government to take any action. "Quieta non movere," in the words of Sir Robert Walpole, is the accepted creed of all Governments. They never move except under the irresistible pressure of a public opinion which will admit of no delay or postponement. You have your own experience to guide you in the matter. You began the agitation for the reform of the Councils in 1888. In Bengal we began it earlier, and the concession was made to us, though not in complete accordance with our anticipations or our wishes, only so recently as 1892. In making the present demand we are encouraged by the unquestionable success which has so far attended the experiment which is being tried. The Councils have been modified, and their functions have been enlarged. The most important addition to the functions of the Councils consists in conferring upon it the right of interpellation. We are truly grateful to the Government for this privilege. It is an inestimable boon. No Government which did not feel upon its strength of conscious rectitude would venture to confer such a boon upon a foreign dependency. In the dark days of the Second Empire in France, when the will was the order of the day, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were deprived of this right. It was the feeling of conscious rectitude that in the main led the Executive Council of the Government of India to recommend that this right should be conferred upon Members of Council. Sir Charles Elliott has let us into the secrets of his "prison-house." He told us the other day from his place as president of the Bengal Legislative Council, that Sir George Chesney argued in the Executive Council that the Government had nothing to conceal. Lord Dufferin urged that it would often help the Government to dispel false reports and to clear up misconceptions which were embarrassing to the administration. Lord Dufferin never showed greater perspicuity. During the year 1892 certain ugly rumours were afloat to the effect that the Government intended to restrict the right. There went forth a unanimous protest against the proposed restriction from the Indian Press and from all quarters. Such was the origin of the sympathies with its legitimate aspiration of the people. There was not, indeed, the shadow of a justification for the proposed restriction. Questions must always be more or less vexatious. To say that the questions are vexatious was to argue nothing. To say that questions may were questions. To say that the questions put were too many was to ignore the obvious circumstances of the situation. The Councils did not meet as often as might be expected—the opportunities for asking questions were therefore limited, and they necessarily accumulated in the hands of members.

Having pointed out that the right of interpellation is declared by official and non-official gentlemen to have been usefully exercised, the president said: "Might we not ask for the removal of the restriction which seems to be devised for the purpose of a breakdown legislation. One of the objects which the Government had in view in enforcing the right of interpellation was to afford opportunities for clearing up misconceptions which, with regard to the measures of Government and the conduct of public affairs. Looking at the matter from this stand-point, it seems to me that the object which the Government had in view would be best served by adopting the practice of the House of Commons—a practice which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of ages.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

Under the Indian Councils Amended Act of 1892 not only have the Councils been partially reconstituted, but their functions have been enlarged—the discussion of the Budget has been allowed, whether it is proposed to levy any new tax or not. This right, however, is to be exercised subject to an important reservation. Members may discuss the Budget—may make any observations they please—but they cannot move any Resolution in respect of any item in the Budget or divide the Council thereupon. This seems to me to be altogether a needless restriction, having regard to the fact that the Government has a standing majority in the Councils. If the non-official members were united to a man they could not carry any Resolution, if the Government was firmly resolved to oppose it. I venture to submit that if there is one class of questions more than another in respect of which the representatives of the people should exercise and control, it is financial questions. No taxation without representation is the theory of modern civilised Governments. We do not ask the Government to embody this principle in the administration of the country. We know that politics is a practical art, and it cannot deal with principles in this abstract. Every political principle must be tested by reference to the actual circumstances under which it is sought to apply it; but when in this case, the acceptance of our demand for information can lead to no practical inconvenience but on the contrary is calculated still further to extend the immediate objects of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, and to add to the popularity of the administration, we feel that we stand on sure ground, in that we may appeal with confidence to the Government to adopt it. Englishmen are our teachers. At their feet we have learnt those constitutional principles which have moulded the Governments of civilised worlds, and which we hope will one day be incorporated in the Government of this country. If there is one thing more than another which their constitutional history impresses upon the mind of the reader, it is this: the zealous solicitude which the English people show at every stage of their history to ensure to their representatives, and to them alone, the full and absolute control over the finances of the country. A money Bill becomes law when it has passed the House of Commons. The House of Lords has no sort of jurisdiction over it. I find that in the Ceylon Legislative Council there is no bar to a member moving any Resolution on a financial question, provided the previous assent of the Governor has been obtained thereto. A beginning might, indeed, be made upon the lines of the step taken by the Legislature of Ceylon. Two years of surplus amounting to 42 crores of rupees in round numbers, with the net result that you have a net deficit of about 41 crores of rupees, which makes an average of deficits of something over sixty-five lakhs of rupees per year. Our debt kept pace with our deficit. They are twin sisters which cannot be severed. It must be so in the nature of things. An ever-increasing deficit must produce an ever-accumulating debt. During the same period the Public Debt increased from 6 crores to 20 crores; an 142 crores of the same was incurred within the last ten years. If we are not bankrupts, at any rate we are on the high road to it. If an ordinary individual found that his expenditure was steadily increasing, that his income was not increasing in the same proportion, that his payments were straining to the utmost, and that his debt was fast accumulating, he would feel that he was perilously near bankruptcy. But I suppose Governments are not like ordinary mortals. They do not participate in the common feelings and the common failings of our ordinary human nature—and hence the optimism of our rulers.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES?

What is it that has brought the country to its present deplorable financial position? The answer must be this. It is the main the aggressive Military policy of the Government. The depreciated rupee has much to answer for; it is responsible for many sins of omission and commission, but it is not wholly nor even mainly charg-able with the present financial embarrassments of the Government. Sir Auckland Colvin in a recent article in the "Nineteenth Century" observes that the increase of Indian expenditure from 1883-84 to 1892-93, amounting to about 17 crores of rupees, was due to three causes, and he regards the Military charges as the first and the foremost of these. The British Committee of the National Congress took substantially the same view of the matter. In a Note which they circulated they held that it was not exchange so much as the increase in Civil and Military expenditure which was responsible for the financial difficulties of the Government of India. Sir James Westland accused the committee of having committed a gigantic blunder." The committee came back to the attack and showed that their mistake was not a hugh blunder, and that it was due to its system of accounts sanctioned by the authority of the Indian Finance Department, over which Sir James Westland presided. Then further pointed out that "the expenditure on the Civil and Military Services exhibits the large increase of Rs. 8,54,346 apart from any increase in exchange. It is not then exchange—it is not some economic monster over which the Government of India has no control and which cannot be disposed of by the closing of the Mints—that is responsible for the present deplorable condition of Indian finance. It is in the main the Military policy pursued by the Government which has brought us to our present position. The Military charges have steadily increased. At the time of the Indian Mutiny with an Army of 240,000 men, the Military expenditure of the country came up to 14 crores of rupees. In 1884 with a reduced army the expenditure was 14 crores of rupees. In the meantime the amalgamation took place between the Indian Government and the War Office had been carried out—that contract had been entered into, which, in the felicitous language of the late Mr. Fawcett, was a contract between a dwarf and a giant, in which of course the dwarf went to the wall. In 1884 with an army of 189,000 men the expenditure came up to 17 crores of rupees; in 1895-96 it is 29 crores of rupees exclusive of exchange. In March, 1885, Sir Auckland Colvin, speaking from his place as Finance Minister, estimated the net cost of the Army (exclusive of exchange) as 15,000,000 rupees. This amount he considered to be about the normal expenditure in India and in England. If we add another crore of rupees excluding exchange for Military works, not taking into account special defence works, the net Military expenditure may be fixed as 16 crores of rupees. Now within the last 20 years this normal expenditure has been exceeded by more than 50 crores of rupees. Let me give you the rough details:—

	Rs
Afghan War	11,50,000
Annexation of Upper Burma	4,00,000
Increase in Army @ full years)	13,50,0.0.0
Expeditions, Increased Expenditure, Occupation of Upper Burma, &c.....	22,80,000
	Rs. 51,80,000

CHITRAL.

This policy, so disastrous to the financial interests of India, is being followed by our rulers with unabated zeal; and the most recent illustration of it is afforded by the annexation of Chitral. The expedition to Chitral was condemned by the Indian press with singular unanimity. But whatever justification there might have been for the expedition, there is absolutely none for the permanent occupation of the country. In the Proclamation issued by the Government there was a distinct promise that when the object of the expedition had been attained, the forces would be withdrawn. I quote the exact words of the Proclamation:—"The sole object of the Government of India is to put an end to the present, and to prevent any future, unlawful aggression on Chitral territory; and as soon as the object has been attained the forces will be withdrawn." Thus was a solemn declaration made before all India that after the object of the expedition had been attained, which was the relief of the beleaguered garrison and the protection of Chitral against any present and future troubles, the army would be withdrawn. I must express my unqualified surprise that with this declaration before it, to the faithful observance of which the honour of the Government was pledged, the Government of India with Lord Lansdowne at its head should have unanimously recommended the occupation of the country. I desire to place the moral consideration in the foreground; that which is morally indefensible cannot be politically expedient. Politics divorced from morality is no politics at all. It is political juggle y of the worst description. It is not for one moment to be supposed that the semi-civilized races, who have thus been treated, whose forbearance and naturality was secured by a promise made to be broken, are insensible to the binding character of a moral obligation. They will feel the wrong and the insult, they will brood over the injustice, which, in the words of Carlyle, never fails to "revenge itself with compound interest." What explanation has the Government of India to offer in support of its policy? I have not heard of any, except the halting and lame defence that was put forward by the Prime Minister from his place in Parliament. The annexation was sought to be justified on grounds of moral, if not of physical, strategy. It was said that if the troops were withdrawn and the country was abandoned, it would involve loss of prestige and produce a detrimental effect upon the minds of the tribes. It seems to me, with all deference, that the Prime Minister's moral strategy is very much wide of the mark. Moral strategy inconsistent with moral principles is a very poor sort of strategy. If the tribes are human beings—I suppose they are—with human instincts and feelings, this breach of a solemn promise will have a disastrous effect upon their minds. It will have a far more detrimental effect than what might be supposed to be produced by the alleged loss of prestige consequent upon the withdrawal of the troops. It will alienate their sympathies and convert them into discontented allies or open foes. If this be one of the objects which is sought to be attained by the new code of moral strategy, I have nothing to say to it.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

But what about the financial aspect of the question. That is the consideration which presses most upon us. From this point of view its gravity cannot be overestimated. When the expedition started last autumn it was stated, confidently stated, that 15 lakhs of rupees would suffice to cover all expenses. Wise men shook their heads. But all doubts and misgivings gave way before the confident assurance that was given. Have these confident predictions been fulfilled? How many fifteen lakhs of rupees have been spent upon the expedition, it is difficult to say; but this indicative estimate may be taken as an instance of the want of foresight which is sometimes displayed by the Financial Department in dealing with estimates. In India the public memory is notorious-ly short; but we have not yet quite forgotten the story of the missing four crores which had disappeared from the Frontier Balances of Afghanistan, and which the Financial Department was at its wit's end to discover. The estimate was fixed at 15 lakhs of rupees, but the expedition, it is believed, has cost nearly two crores of rupees, and the end is not yet. Each month it grows more costly. Only we, as the lords of a quarter of the habitable globe, must not, in considering the question, narrow our view down to the paltry item of 1,28,481 square miles represented by the British Isles. We must look at the question as a whole, and for all, in turn, provincial ideas, and we shall realise that we are citizens of a great world-wide empire.

The item in the above programme of future untoward contingencies wherein our statesmen at present would appear to have an eye to business, and to make a stand for action is, in the reviewer's opinion, the question of the awakening of China. He thinks we should do nothing to favour it, although we cannot reasonably interfere to prevent it. "If the Japs endeavour, as per treaty, to open up new China ports and to start manufactures there, they will have to face a vast amount of obstruction and difficulty from influential and conservative Chin se officials. We should n t hurry the awakening: but as fast as a new commercial people and a new power is opened up by the Japanese, or by any other Power, our merchants should cut in betimes to secure their share in its advantages. By this course we shall gain considerably in the sense of considerable time to come and postpone the evil day, if it does come, when Chinese merchants and manufacturers in their turn will come into disastrous competition with us in their own and all other markets.

Turning to our great Colonial Empire, the cardinal facts that in thirty years' time the white population outside the British Isles will be not less than thirty millions, or a good three-quarters of the whole population of the British Isles at present. Should the decline of our commercial prosperity and wealth while to a much larger emigration from Great Britain to her Colonies, it is probable that the white populations of Great and Greater Britain will be about equal. In any case, trade, with the Colonies will have greatly increased, and will be likely to represent a far larger fraction of our total trade than it does at present. Then will come the time for that commercial union, or "Zollverein," which would involve too great losses to the British consumer to be practicable at present. Moreover, the Empire will then be far more self-contained whether as regards food products, raw materials, or manufactures, than it is now. Our present policy is to favour and foster this development, and to knit the Empire closer together by all such links as cheap penny post, direct submarine telegraphic communication, liberal subsidies to improved and faster lines of steamships, a regular series of Pan-Britannic athletic competitions or Olympic games, &c., and to get rid of by degrees, and keep our hands free from all entangling commercial treaties with foreign Powers, which might stand in the way of a Zollverein, by-and-by. Also we should by all means favour the entry of the United States into this commercial union. Thereby the whole English-speaking race will be drawn closer together, and the way paved for a great Pan-Anglian or Pan-Anglo-Saxon Confederation to supersede or replace a Pan-Britannic federation for defence, which should be the first step. Again, the coming importance of the Pacific and practical certainty of a new entrance into it by the Nicaragua Canal are cardinal facts of the present situation. The steady growth of our Colonies in Australia and New Zealand, the sudden rise to power and prestige of Japan, the probable future awakening of China, the construction of the trans-Asian railway by Russia, and her coming acquisition of an ice-free port to supersede Vladivosto k, the recent opening of lines of first-class steamers from Canada to Japan, and from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, are all important factors in the question, the effect of the Nicaragua Canal will be to restore the balance of commercial advantage as regards geographical position in favour of Britain, by providing an effective counter-poise westwards to the inevitable and unfavourable eastward shifting of the centre of gravity of the world's trade due to the Suez Canal. Thereby Great Britain will be placed once more as the centre. But in order to take due advantage of this favourable condition it is necessary that we should set ourselves betimes to secure suitable maritime bases and coaling stations in the Pacific for our fleets and commercial marine, in addition to Vancouver, which we are now most properly engaged in the fortifying and preparing for the purpose.

What the English Empire has to do is to hold on her present course for another generation, when she will be too strong to be attacked. The way to do this is to strengthen her Navy so that it would be equal to a combination of three Powers, or to conclude a strong alliance which will save us from the peril we run through the jealousy of rivals. Failing one of these expedients we shall, the reviewer concludes, probably see the British Empire break up before long, as the after-consequence of a disastrous war which will show our Colonies that, while committing them by the Imperial connection to all hazards of war, we are not strong enough to protect them. The hegemony of the scattered fractions of our race will then fall naturally and almost inevitably to the United States, and Great Britain, proper will be reduced to the level of a third-rate Power.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 26.

10 p.m. ... 71°

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.

6 a.m. ... 70°
10 a.m. ... 76°
2 p.m. ... 81°
4 p.m. ... 81°

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hornsby's Effervescing Salt Quinine, 2s. 6d. and Effervescing Lithia Tablets, 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Druggists, or post free from MADDOX, HORNE and Co., Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Street, London, England.

A GENERATION HENCE.

SLAVS AND ANGLIAN: THE WORLD RULERS OF THE FUTURE.

THE "Contemporary Review" for December gives the place of honour to an anonymous contribution entitled "1920." The writer calculates that by that year the population of the world will in the main be 700 millions of people who speak English or are English-speakers, 500 millions of Chinese, 200 millions of Russians, 70 millions of Germans, and 40 millions of Frenchmen. From these figures the writer concludes that the Anglian and Slav races are destined to divide the hegemony of all the other races and of the world between them. "What follows from this simple programme? Surely this, that it will be an untold curse to all mankind and to ourselves that the two should quarrel and fight, and an untold blessing that we should agree. Why not divide the primacy of the world amicably between us? Why not come to a full, frank, and friendly understanding and agreement with Russia on all outstanding questions between us, and consistently maintain this attitude henceforward as a cardinal point in our foreign policy?" So long as Russia, as an Asiatic or semi-Asiatic Power, confines her expansion to the mainland of Asia, while, of course, respecting India, the "Contemporary Review" says, so long it is no business of ours to life a finger or fire a shot to stop her. This surely should amply suffice, as affording her a practically unlimited field on the vast Continent of Asia. But should she prevaricate set herself to break the peace westwards by an aggressive policy on the side of the Balkan Peninsula, of Roumania, or of Austria, we should be justified in supporting Austria and Germany against her—that is, in aiding the struggle of the more liberal, enlightened, and progressive Western Powers against her more backward and reactionary despotism. Similarly for Japan: supposing we should be, as we ought to be, in friendly alliance with her as a great Eastern maritime Power of an enlightened and progressive type, and our natural ally in the Pacific, we should be justified in aiding her to maintain her footing in Corea against any Russian aggression. These views, whatever their precise merits, have at all events this advantage, that their adoption would commit us to a very simple and definite platform. Russia would then know exactly where she stands, and it is very unlikely that she would set herself to strain the limits of our supposed friendship with her to the breaking point.

Among all our possible foreign rivals, Russia, as we have seen, is at one end of the scale as regards growing numbers and potential future power, and France at the other. France has reached the maximum of her population, and seems bound to decline continuously henceforward in relative power and influence, while all the other races will be advancing while her position is stationary or retrograde. Nevertheless, we must reckon with this patent fact, that the after-glow of Napoleon's victories and the long French domination in Europe still blind the eyes of every Frenchman. France is prepared for desperate struggles before she will consent to take a back seat among the European Powers. We need not here recall many well-known differences and possible occasions of conflict between us. Our policy should apparently be to act warily and wisely in our relations with her, to treat her with all possible courtesy and consideration, so as to avoid all reasonable ground of offence, but to stand firmly by our own when necessary. For experience has shown in the case of the Newfoundland shores and fisheries, that the more we yield for the sake of amity, the more France will require. Meanwhile we should secure ourselves for the present and the immediate future by an overwhelming fleet, as the only effective answer to the immense fleet, viewing her relative maritime position and requirements, which France thinks it necessary to maintain. We can console ourselves under this necessity—hard for a peace-loving Power like Britain—with the reflection that this burden is only for to-day. For the British Empire is progressing fast on France in an accelerating ratio with every successive decade in population, wealth, resources, and very element of power; so that almost before our newest vessels have time to grow old, the necessity for replacing them will be passing away. Anticipating the disappearance of Turkey, the writer turns next to the East. The most important fact of the present situation is that it is practically certain that we shall have to face, in the near future, not only serious or even a ruinous commercial competition. The Japanese are already building their own war vessels of a large size. Meanwhile the rapid growth of manufactures in our dependency of India is giving cause for grave anxiety to our commercial and manufacturing firms. Germany, the United States, Belgium, Italy, are all beginning to compete with us more or less seriously in some of our own past markets and there is every prospect of a growing competition in future in the neutral markets of all the world, or probable result of the awakening of China. When Chinese manufactures are fairly started on Chinese soil, with well-trained Japanese, English, or American overseers and leading hands, how can we possibly pretend to hold our own in commercial competition with them?

In fine, the general outlook for the future is very threatening for Great Britain, whose prosperity is so largely based upon and bound up with manufacturing supremacy and commercial success. We seem likely to be underbid by Eastern competition, first in all the Eastern markets, and then, in the natural and inevitable course of things, in all the world's markets. Speedily we shall have to face a growing competition from the nations of Europe and from the United States. If so, the whole vast fabric of our commercial greatness which we have laboriously built up may gradually be undermined, and may ever-so-slowly but surely fall to pieces. This would involve a fundamental remodelling and reconstruction of our whole social and economical organisation. Emigration on a vast scale would probably be inevitable, and the centre of gravity of the British Empire, instead of continuing moving steadily seawards, would tend to leave Great Britain and Greater Britain more and more on one side.

It may perhaps be objected that the foregoing arguments are mutually destructive—that we cannot for instance, gain steadily on France when our commercial prosperity is being undermined or overthrown, and a great tide of emigration is pouring from our shores. But I think, on the whole, that Dame Rumour we shall experience grave troubles for a time during the transition stage. But what England loses her Colonies will gain, and the future federation of the Empire, which will be forced on by the necessary readjustments, will knit it more firmly together. Only we, as the lords of a quarter of the habitable globe, must not, in considering the question, narrow our view down to the paltry item of 1,28,481 square miles represented by the British Isles. We must look at the question as a whole, and for all, in turn, provincial ideas, and we shall realise that we are citizens of a great world-wide empire.

The item in the above programme of future untoward contingencies wherein our statesmen at present would appear to have an eye to business, and to make a stand for action is, in the reviewer's opinion, the question of the awakening of China. He thinks we should do nothing to favour it, although we cannot reasonably interfere to prevent it. "If the Japs endeavour, as per treaty, to open up new China ports and to start manufactures there, they will have to face a vast amount of obstruction and difficulty from influential and conservative Chin se officials. We should n t hurry the awakening: but as fast as a new commercial people and a new power is opened up by the Japanese, or by any other Power, our merchants should cut in betimes to secure their share in its advantages. By this course we shall gain considerably in the sense of considerable time to come and postpone the evil day, if it does come, when Chinese merchants and manufacturers in their turn will come into disastrous competition with us in their own and all other markets.

Turning to our great Colonial Empire, the cardinal facts that in thirty years' time the white population outside the British Isles will be not less than thirty millions, or a good three-quarters of the whole population of the British Isles at present. Should the decline of our commercial prosperity and wealth while to a much larger emigration from Great Britain to her Colonies, it is probable that the white populations of Great and Greater Britain will be about equal. In any case, trade, with the Colonies will have greatly increased, and will be likely to represent a far larger fraction of our total trade than it does at present. Then will come the time for that commercial union, or "Zollverein," which would involve too great losses to the British consumer to be practicable at present. Moreover, the Empire will then be far more self-contained whether as regards food products, raw materials, or manufactures, than it is now. Our present policy is to favour and foster this development, and to knit the Empire closer together by all such links as cheap penny post, direct submarine telegraphic communication, liberal subsidies to improved and faster lines of steamships, a regular series of Pan-Britannic athletic competitions or Olympic games, &c., and to get rid of by degrees, and keep our hands free from all entangling commercial treaties with foreign Powers, which might stand in the way of a Zollverein, by-and-by. Also we should by all means favour the entry of the United States into this commercial union. Thereby the whole English-speaking race will be drawn closer together, and the way paved for a great Pan-Anglian or Pan-Anglo-Saxon Confederation to supersede or replace a Pan-Britannic federation for defence, which should be the first step. Again, the coming importance of the Pacific and practical certainty of a new entrance into it by the Nicaragua Canal are cardinal facts of the present situation. The steady growth of our Colonies in Australia and New Zealand, the sudden rise to power and prestige of Japan, the probable future awakening of China, the construction of the trans-Asian railway by Russia, and her coming acquisition of an ice-free port to supersede Vladivosto k, the recent opening of lines of first-class steamers from Canada to Japan, and from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, are all important factors in the question, the effect of the Nicaragua Canal will be to restore the balance of commercial advantage as regards geographical position in favour of Britain, by providing an effective counter-poise westwards to the inevitable and unfavourable eastward shifting of the centre of gravity of the world's trade due to the Suez Canal. Thereby Great Britain will be placed once more as the centre. But in order to take due advantage of this favourable condition it is necessary that we should set ourselves betimes to secure suitable maritime bases and coaling stations in the Pacific for our fleets and commercial marine, in addition to Vancouver, which we are now most properly engaged in the fortifying and preparing for the purpose.

What the English Empire has to do is to hold on her present course for another generation, when she will be too strong to be attacked. The way to do this is to strengthen her Navy so that it would be equal to a combination of three Powers, or to conclude a strong alliance which will save us from the peril we run through the jealousy of rivals. Failing one of these expedients we shall, the reviewer concludes, probably see the British Empire break up before long, as the after-consequence of a disastrous war which will show our Colonies that, while committing them by the Imperial connection to all hazards of war, we are not strong enough to protect them. The hegemony of the scattered fractions of our race will then fall naturally and almost inevitably to the United States, and Great Britain, proper will be reduced to the level of a third-rate Power.

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"BEHIND THE SCENES AT MONTE CARLO."

NEARLY a million pounds per annum has been realised during the past few years from the gambling tables at Monte Carlo. In the Christmas number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" Mr. J. J. Waller contributes a paper showing how the money is made and how it is spent, and gives other interesting glimpses of life as it goes on under the shadow of the notorious Casino. With regard to profits, the earnings of a roulette table during the winter average £400 a day, and during the summer £200. For the trente-et-quarante tables the averages are £350 and £250 respectively. So seldom a player has a run of luck, and not only prevents a table from making profit but forces the cashier to a twice-weekly money to keep it going, which is called "putting on the bank," and which sometimes find their way back to the tables:—

Per 25 one remarked: "He who breaks the bank to-day will be broken by the bank to-morrow." It was so with "Lucky Chance Wells," whose play I watched closely one day to day, and who unluckily won nearly £80,000 during two visits of ten days' duration; he lost not only the whole of it at two subsequent visits, but also £10,000 of the money of people whom he duped with his bogus patents. So with "Lucky Baldwin," the London money-lender, one of the best customers at the tables, who visits Monte Carlo every season. He generally plays the maximum, 12,000f. (£480), a coup at trente-et-quarante, and has won large sums from time to time. He informed me, however, last winter that he was almost always a loser at the end of his stay; that he made £10,000 his limit of loss, and that during the last ten or twelve years he had left at least £100,000 upon the tables.

One of the most amusing things in connection with the revenue from the tables is that the Bishop and clergy and the religious and educational institutions look to it for the wherewithal to carry on their work in the Principality:—

Strange enough (exclaims Mr. Waller) that the Bank should hand over £12,000 per annum for the propagation of moral principles directly opposed to the indulgence of those passions which keep the doors of the Casino open. Prince Charles was much more conscientious at the time when he imposed these obligations on the Bank. After inducing Père Blanc to pay the Bishop he demanded the resignation of Monsignor Flugi, the then prelate, kept the post vacant for several years, and pocketed the salary. In like manner with the new cathedral, the construction of which was carried on during Prince Charles's time with receipts from the table. Prince Charles exacted payment of a certain sum yearly for this purpose, and, by an arrangement with the concessionaire, the work was dragged leisurely along so as to leave a good margin of profit for his Serene Highness.

The theatre, orchestra, and other amusements connected with the Casino cost the company £30,000 per annum, and large sums are expended in other ways.

One of these ways is bribing the Press. For this purpose no less than £30,000 per annum is expended. Three-fourths of this sum is handed to newspapers in the way of annual subventions, "the rest goes to stop the pens of publicists who write blackmailing books and pamphlets, and to the 'squaring' of enterprising persons who plaster the walls of Nice and its neighbourhood with placards and pictures portraying the more ghastly results of the gambling passion."

In 1893-94 the French Press received from the company £58,000, and £2,000 was paid to English newspapers on the Continent and to half-a-dozen correspondents, who performed certain services in the way of encouraging the public on the Riviera and "correcting" reports of irregularities in the management of the Casino which may appear in the English Press. It was asserted categorically in an English magazine some time ago that only French newspapers received money from M. ne Blanc, which that it were so! At the same time the honour of the British Press is strangely touched by the acts of a few of its representatives abroad who have acquired the habits of Continental journalism, and who will not stoop to blackmail (as recent scandals have proved) are only too common in the management of foreign journals.

Among other interesting items of expenditure is the "Viaticum," which is a fund provided to send home players who have been cleared out at the tables:—

A player who can prove to the satisfaction of the manager that he has lost all his ready cash in the gambling rooms, and that he has no means of getting home, has hitherto seldom appealed in vain, though the conditions of obtaining this relief are often humiliating. Unless he has made his play conspicuous he is escorted round the room and pinched before the end de partie, so that he can say to the gentleman in question "bonâ-fide loser. If they support his claim, he obtains the required sum for his railway journey. An English man is usually given £8 to £12, representing the second-class fare and expenses to London.

As to special centres of cultivation for particular crops, perhaps the most remarkable is afforded by the strawberry regions near Swanley, in Kent, and Botley, in Hampshire. At the latter place about three hundred acres are almost exclusively devoted to this fruit. Enormous quantities of fruit are despatched from this part, as can be judged from the fact that in one week no less than two hundred tons have been forwarded by train. From Swanley over six hundred tons have been despatched in one month.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A CURIOUS and interesting paper concerning the successive transformations which female costumes have undergone during the past century has appeared in the "Vie Contemporaine," from the pen of M. Octave Uzanne. The writer, whose paper is quoted at some length by the Paris correspondent of the "Globe" says fashion is not such "une manière negligeable" as some people imagine, inasmuch as it may be said to reflect the ever-varying changes of human life, and thereby becomes part and parcel of history. The Great Revolution began by affecting the manners and customs of Sparta, and making the mode democratic. But it did not endure long, and the fair Parisiennes turned towards the Athens of Pericles. Tunics a la Minerve or a la Cérès, and gowns a la Vestale or a la Flore became the vouge.

Later on the Merveilleuses of l'an V. donned boskins. As regards coiffure, the hair was cut short a la Titus. Then wigs were worn. The ladies were at first horrified at the idea of sacrificing their locks, but they got used to it. The wigs were of all colours and shapes, and some were garnished with feathers. "The Parisienne," says a chronicler of the period, "must have three coiffures, as many pairs of shoes, six hundred dresses, and as many chemises." The theatrical managers opened war against wigs, and the audience applauded them. This led to a schism, and some of the belles took to dying their hair. Blonde of all shades was the favourite colour, but it was denounced as being seditious. A member of the commune stigmatised "les femmes eveniees qui s'empressent d'acheter les cheveux des jeunes bonnes guillotinées et de porter sur leur tête ces chevelures de chienne." Mdme Tallien had thirty wigs, each of which cost fifty louis.

If the wigs weighed heavily on the heads of the wearers, their dresses, on the contrary, became lighter and lighter. They were made chiefly of gauze or muslin. It was at this time that Lucien Bonaparte got enamoured of Mdme. Recamier when he saw her dressed in her costume, as depicted by David. The doctors censured this flimsy attire, which the climate rendered dangerous. One of them says: "Since gauze become the mode, I have seen more